/155 cont./

802 40 = ártám. The opened hand with thumb lying on top is moved tremblingly.

50 = ǒnóm. Similar to the sign used for five, but one does not put the fingers tightly together for a fist, but only just so far back that the tip of the thumb can be put between index finger and middle finger, and then trembles with the entire hand.

60 = Ib (1). The right fist is thrust forward, whereby the extended fingers are spread apart.

1. Obsolete word naisuari = 60.

In the number system of the Masai ib is the next unit after 10, corresponding to the 100 of the decimal system. Moreover, ib is the largest unit and in practice in daily life really the end of the series of numbers. Beyond 60 the system is continued by addition always to the next multiple of 60. Thus it is said 80 = 60 + 20 = ib digitam, and 150 = 60 X 2 + 30 = ib kat aré oseom. Ib also often has the meaning of an uncounted, larger amount. The larger it appears, the more frequently is the word ib with the hand sign used for it repeated, usually with the addition of merta esiana = it is not to be counted, for example, ib ib ib merta esiana.

• 803 Tests in reckoning showed that the objects presented could be added up correctly. Subtraction was successful only by removing the required number and counting the rest again. Division and multiplication were entirely unknown.

802 For the addition and likewise when teaching children to count, counting was done on the fingers, whereby the number words were pronounced aloud. For /156/ counting off, one first holds the right hand open and with the palm turned upward. Then one puts the fingers of the left hand under the back of the right hand and, with the free, left thumb, presses the fingers of the right hand, one